Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, Oct. 24, 1861.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart

THURSDAY, 28TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: AND for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men, to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent, unruly rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-sixth.

A. G. CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE NEWS.

The Press of yesterday says:—"The crossing of the Potomac by General Banks' column, which has probably by this time been fully effected, is the last of the series of slow but certain movements whereby General McClellan has been redeeming the soil lost to our arms by the reverse of Bull Run. By this movement, each of the great sections of the army of the Potomac will be represented in Virginia; and if the rebels do not hotly contest the occupation of Leesburg, the whole of the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad will fall into our hands, thereby affording us facilities for the rapid movement of troops to any point above Washington. By this means, ready communication will be opened between Gen. Banks' and Gen. McClellan's columns, so that, if safety is in either field imperilled, the whole army may be concentred. Gen. McCall's Pennsylvania Reserves, thirteen regiments, have already crossed into Virginia, to take the place of the advancing regiments in the Potomac fortifications. Fairfax Court House will probably be occupied today by General McClellan, who has moved his headquarters from Washington across the river; and as Gen. Banks has taken command of his column on the Virginia side, a regular advance will probably take place at once. The capacities of these young military leaders will now be tested, and the trust is high in all loyal hearts that they may be equal to the emergency. Loudoun county, of which Leesburg is the court-house town, is the richest and most improved in all Eastern Virginia. Our entire army is now comprised in the northeastern sections of Loudoun and Fairfax. To-day may bring forth great events in the history of the war!

A gentleman just arrived at Lebanon, Kentucky, from New Orleans, gives the Louisville *Journal* the information that the rebel preparations for the defence of that city (New Orleans) are on a large scale, and so formidable as to render the city secure against assault from any naval force the Government can at present command.—Great improvement, he says, have been made recently in the means of defence along the Mississippi river. The batteries of small field pieces at first erected have been changed for heavy siege guns, and many points have been fortified within a few weeks, which were until then assailable and unprotected. There have been sent out from Memphis alone a fleet of ten gunboats, which had been operating between that point and Columbus, Kentucky.

Another gentleman, who has just arrived from the South, has given a correspondent of the same paper an account of his experience. Georgia alone has 30,000 men in the rebel service, but the State was unable to arm more than half that number. She had sent 5,000 men to Va., but when her coast was threatened she tried to recall them, offering to substitute 5,000 raw recruits. Her request, however, was not complied with. The Gulf States have cannon in abundance, but are sadly in want of small arms and muskets. The *Bermuda, which ran the blockade, and arrived at Savannah, brought over but six thousand five hundred stand of arms, and not the almost fabulous number accredited to her.*

Great preparation is making in North Carolina to resist the contemplated Federal invasion. *It is their design to impress the Government at Washington with the idea that the Federal troops can make an easy conquest of North Carolina, to inveigle them a considerable distance inland, and, at the proper time, to pounce upon and utterly annihilate them.* In other words, they flatter themselves that they have all the preparation made necessary to entrap the Federals.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 22.—Col. Wm. D. Lewis, Jr., of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Brigadier Gen. James, colonel of the Juniata regiment of Volunteers, and the appointment has been formally approved by Gov. Curtin.—Col. Lewis will proceed at once to Huntingdon to take charge of his regiment, now in camp.

Col. Lewis arrived this morning and has taken command of his regiment.

The regiments now organizing at Camp Crosman are, the Murray Regiment, Col. Wm. G. Murray; the McClellan Regiment, Col. Jacob Zeigler; the Juniata Regiment, Col. Wm. D. Lewis, Jr. The fourth Regiment for this Brigade is organizing in Venango county, and will be here in a short time. Men are arriving here every day in squads of from ten to fifty.

☞ There will be preaching in the German Reformed Church of this place, on next Sabbath evening.

COFFEE RUN, Oct. 24, 1861.

DEAR GLOBE:—In perusing the columns of your paper, my attention was drawn to a communication in the same, and with regret I saw that the would-be correspondent had used the name of "Sand Crab" to magnify his position. I am really sorry that he has taken this privilege without my authority, as the citizens in my vicinity had come to the conclusion that I was its author, and to allay any animosity on their part, I wish you to give this a place in your paper and oblige

Yours truly,
THE TRUE SAND CRAB.

WAR NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important from Gen. Stone's Column.---The Federal Troops Attacked by the Rebels.---Colonel Baker Killed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following despatch from Gen Stone's command to the head-quarters here has been received:

EDWARD'S FERRY, Oct. 21.—This morning at 1 o'clock, five companies of the Fifteenth Massachusetts crossed the river at Harrison's Island at daybreak. They had proceeded to within a mile and a half of Leesburg without meeting the enemy, and they still hold on, supported by the remainder of the regiment and part of the Twentieth.

A gallant reconnoissance was made early this morning, by Major Mix of Col. Van Allen's cavalry, and Capt. Stewart, assistant adjutant general, from Edward's Ferry towards Leesburg, with 30 cavalry. They came on the Fourteenth Mississippi rebel regiment, received their fire at 35 yards, returned it with their pistols, and fell back in order, bringing in one prisoner. We have possession of the Virginia side of Edward's Ferry.

Additional accounts say that, up to three o'clock to-day, Gen. Stone held his own position satisfactorily, though his comparitively small force upon the island is engaged with some four thousand of the enemy.

A subsequent despatch, received late this afternoon, says:

"General Evans (in command of the rebel forces) has four field pieces masked, with about 4,000 men. A prisoner who was taken mentions that he has 4,000 rebel troops, and expects reinforcements."

General Stone at that time believed he could occupy Leesburg to-day, and hold it.

The despatch is dated Edward's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, 21—Midnight.—Gen. Stone crossed the Potomac, this morning, with one portion of his command, at Edward's Ferry and another at Harrison's Island.

Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers, and a part of General Stone's command, as early as nine o'clock in the morning, and continued, without much effect, until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker, (Senator from Oregon.)

The Union force engaged numbered about 1,800, and were attacked by a force supposed to be from 5,000 to 10,000.

At this juncture, Col. Baker fell at the head of his brigade, gallantly cheering on his men to the conflict.

Immediately before he fell, he despatched Major Young to Gen. Stone, to apprise him of the condition of affairs, and General Stone immediately proceeded in person toward the right to take command, but in the confusion created by the fall of Colonel Baker, the right wing sustained a repulse with considerable loss.

Gen. Stone reports that the left wing retired in good order. He will hold possession of Harrison Island and the approaches thereto.

Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to Gen. Stone during the night.

The remains of Colonel Baker were removed to Poolesville, and he will be brought to this city on Wednesday. He held his commission as colonel from the State of Pennsylvania, having lately received it at the hands of Governor Curtin, as commander of the California Regiment.

Further Particulars.

The following account of the battle near Leesburg, in which Col. Baker was killed, is from one of the regular reporters of *The Press* at Washington:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The contest yesterday, in which the gallant Baker fell, was not premeditated by either army, certainly not by ours. It was brought about in this way: The scouts of the enemy were discovered by the Thirteenth Massachusetts troops, who were at their breastworks on Hamilton Island. Five companies of these troops on the island were ordered to advance and repulse the enemy, a duty which they performed and returned to quarters. The enemy soon reappeared in concealed numbers, and made an attack upon our men. Reinforcements from the Massachusetts Fifteenth, with some cavalry under command of Van Allen, where sent to their aid, Gen. Stone in the meantime passing his men over with all possible despatch at Hamilton Island and at Edwards Ferry. The enemy appeared in strong force of five thousand, under command of a Gen. Evans, with artillery. The contest at this point was severe. Col. Baker reinforced our army by taking the right with his regiment, he in person leading his men on. He fought upwards of an hour, with disastrous effect upon the enemy. Urging them on, he several times waved his hat, and advanced until he was cut down and carried dead from the field. Gen. Stone immediately took command of the right; but the death of Col. Baker caused a disorganization of the right wing of the army, from which Gen. Stone was unable to recover, and ordered a retreat, bringing off his dead and wounded. Gen Stone had about 10,000 in his command, but a portion only of them were enabled to cross the river in time to afford aid to those engaged in the conflict.

Gen. Banks division had orders early in the evening to advance toward Edwards' Ferry and Hamilton Island, and his division, 18,000 strong, is now in Virginia, with Gen. Stone's division, and in command of the united forces of Generals Banks and Stone. The New York Tammany Regiment, Col. Cogswell, was in the engagement, and the colonel is among the killed or is a prisoner. Lieut. Col. Ward, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, is wounded. Our killed and wounded is reported to number one hundred and seventy-five; that of the enemy is not stated, but is believed to be much greater.

Our troops held possession of the ferry and the Island during the night, with occasional shots from the enemy reaching them without injury. The firing ceased finally, and our men employed themselves in throwing up breastworks near the river, while the balance of Gen. Stone's division were crossing. They were all over before day, and were immediately followed by Banks' division. The enemy, as near as can be ascertained, are now 10,000 strong in front of Banks, and intimations have been received by General Banks that reinforcements are coming forward. Banks has 23,000 men in his united command. Another engagement may be expected at any hour.

The *Star* of this evening has the following account of the affair:

The object of the movement (crossing the river) of Gen. Stone, was to secure the command of the Virginia shore that his division, and that of Gen. Banks, could be safely transferred to the soil of Virginia.

After crossing his advance, he sent out Colonel Baker, with portions of three regiments, (his own, the Massachusetts Fifteenth, and the New York Tammany regiment—numbering, in all, about 1,800 men—forming his right wing,) to reconnoitre in force in the direction of Leesburg.

Both his wings—his right and left—were attacked as early as 9 A. M., but repulsed the enemy wherever he appeared. At about 5 P. M. the right wing found itself confronted by near four thousand of the enemy under General Evans, with artillery.

Evans attacked Baker's command in front and on both flanks. Baker gallantly essayed a charge, in making which he was killed, and his command suffered considerable loss. The officer left in command of it by his death then very properly gave the order to fall back to a position near the river bank, where he could be supported by Gen. Stone and the other portion of his army that had by that time effected a crossing of the river.

This order was obeyed in good order, and he carried with him all his wounded and dead.

Col. Cogswell, the commander of the New York Tammany Regiment, (Capt. Cogswell, of the Eighth Infantry, United States army,) is among the missing.

Lieut. Col. Ward, of the Massachusetts Fifteenth, was wounded in the affair, losing a leg.

On reaching the position selected, the right wing turned, and both wings held their own upon it, though under the fire of the enemy, which gradually slackened until midnight, by which time it ceased, having for some hours before become little more than picket shooting, as it were.

Throughout the night the balance of Gen. Stone's force crossed the river and threw up temporary works that rendered his position secure, and enabled him to protect the crossing of the division of Gen. Banks, to be essayed this morning.

Our information so far, this forenoon, is that Gen. Banks' *army duly arrived at the Maryland landing of Edwards' Ferry last night, and has been crossing the river securely since daylight.*

Gen. Banks *is in person on the Virginia side, and has assumed chief command there,*

Ere going to press with this first edition of to-day, we have not learned that the enemy have seriously renewed the engagement of yesterday.

Gen. McCall's division remains in about the position its main body has held for some days past, from whence it may operate effectively in any required direction; its presence higher up the river, to support the important movement of Gens. Stone and Banks, not having been necessary as the result proves.

P. S.—Our total killed, wounded, and missing, in the course of the day, was about 200.

The announcement of the death of this gallant officer has caused the deepest sorrow in this city, where he was so well known and was held in such general esteem.

At the White House, the intelligence had additional poignance from the warm personal regard existing between the President and the deceased. President Lincoln, in fact, seems to have felt the loss as if of a brother, and walked the floor of his room through the night in the greatest grief. Mrs. Lincoln is not receiving visitors this morning from the same cause.

It was the desire of the President and Mrs. Lincoln that the body of Col. Baker should be taken to the White House and placed in the East Room; but, the house being just now in the hands of the upholsterers, that course was not practicable, and the body will be brought to the residence of Major J. W. Webb, in this city.

Some of our cotemporaries are wholly in error in announcing the affair of yesterday, opposite Leesburg, as a *repulse* of the Union troops. On the contrary, it was eminently successful General Stone having effected his object, though with some loss in his right wing, while engaged in reconnoitreing in advance of his main operations.—While all lament the death of Baker, and that Colonel Cogswell is probably in the enemy's hands, General Stone's success is still a glorious one.

The Blockade of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Harriet Lane arrived up from Indian Head last night. She reports that new batteries have been erected at Matthias' Point.

The Freeborn and Island Belle, while making a reconnoissance at that point yesterday, threw some shot into the woods, and the fire was returned by some new batteries of eighteen heavy guns. Immediately thereupon the woods and underbrush were cleared away, exposing the batteries to view

Vessels in passing this point are obliged to hug the Virginia shore, and are exposed to fire for a distance of some four or five miles in doubling it. No vessels passed down the river last night, and it is not known that any came up.

The river men report that the rebels have a number of seine boats and long boats concealed in the creeks and inlets between Acquia creek and Occoquan bay and that they are busy in building launches, apparently with a view to effect a crossing into Maryland or to seize vessels coming up. The rumor that a number of vessels bound down have been taken by the rebels is unfounded.

The Success of Gen. Stone.---Bravery of the Federal Troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The success of the movement of Gen. Stone and Gen. Banks across the Potomac is now established, as the enemy did not venture to make further resistance to it yesterday.

All accounts agree that our men conducted themselves nobly in the affair of Monday. Even the portion of the column which received a temporary check by the death of its commander, Col. Baker, behaved gallantly although opposed to a force triple their numbers.

The remainder of Gen. Stone's command also acted with the coolness of veterans. The ground thus gained was retained in the undisturbed possession of our troops all day yesterday.

Scouts and reconnoitering parties during the day obtained much valuable information in regard to the enemy. The above facts are derived from liable sources.

It is understood that the blankets ordered from Europe in August by the Quartermaster's Department are arriving. Twenty-nine thousand five hundred have already reached New York. The cost to the United States is 40 cents per pound, and as each blanket weighs 5 pounds, the cost for each is two dollars.

You may be prepared to hear that our troops are in possession of Fairfax Court House at any moment. The advance is now being made that will end in a retreat of the enemy, or result in a fight for that point. The affair at Edward's Ferry may cause some delay in executing the purpose I have indicated.

FROM MISSOURI.

A Federal Victory in Missouri.

PILOT KNOB, Mo., Oct. 22.—The following despatch was received here this morning, and forwarded to headquarters at St. Louis.

FIELD OF BATTLE,
FREDERICKTOWN, Oct. 22.

In company with Col. Plummer's command, we have routed the rebels of Thompson and Lowe, estimated at 5,000.

Their loss was heavy, while ours was small, and confined principally to the First Indiana cavalry.

We captured four heavy guns.

Lowe, the rebel leader was killed.

Major Gavitt and Capt. Hymen, of the Indiana cavalry were killed in a charge on a battery.

The command of Col. Plummer, referred to above, was, on Friday morning last, ordered from Cape Girardeau with instructions to move towards Fredericktown, and cut off the retreat of Thompson and Lowe's army.

This force consisted of Marsh's 18th Illinois regiment, a section of Taylor's battery and Stewart and Lieperman's companies of cavalry, all from Cairo. Also part of Plummer's 11th Missouri, a part of Ross' 21st Illinois and a section of Campbell's battery, all from Cape Girardeau.

The force from this point was composed of the 20th Illinois, Col. Carlin; 23d Illinois, Col. Hovey; 21st Illinois, Col. Alexander; 8th Wisconsin, Col. Murphy; 1st Indiana cavalry, Colonel Baker; Capt. Hawkin's Independent Missouri cavalry, and four six-pounders and two twenty-four pounders, under Major Schofield, of the 1st Wisconsin Light Artillery.

[Fredericktown, where the action above mentioned took place, is the county seat of Madison county, and is about twenty miles southeast of Pilot Knob.]

Later from Missouri.

Another Skirmish at Lynn Creek.—Maj. Wright's Success in Marching from Rolla to Lynn Creek.—Gen. Price at Greenfield Heading South.—Resignation of a Rebel General and Disbandment of his Division.—A Rebel Proclamation.

ROLLA, Oct. 23.—Lieut. Kirby, with fifteen men of Maj. Wright's battalion, had another fight with forty-five rebels, near Lynn Creek, on the 17th, killing five of them and wounding about a dozen. The result of Major Wright's march from Rolla to Lynn Creek can be summed up as follows: Three successful fights, in which sixty-eight rebels were killed, about the same number wounded, eighty-seven prisoners, taking one hundred and twenty-three guns, fifteen horses, several yoke of oxen, wagons and many other articles.

Price's army was at Greenfield last Wednesday still heading south. Reports from Springfield say that Gen. McBride of the rebel forces has resigned and is on his way to that place to disband his division and return home.

Col. Taylor, in command of the rebel forces, at Springfield, recently issued a proclamation declaring that all Union men who had belonged to the Home Guards would be required to leave the country or go into the Southern army for the same length of time they had served in the Federal army, and requiring a pledge from the Union men now there for the exemplary conduct of their friends who are absent from home. The proclamation also prohibits the carrying of any more slaves South as such a course is calculated to lessen the confidence of the people in the ability of the Southern army to sustain itself in Missouri.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Attack on a Federal Camp.---The Rebel Zollicoffer Repulsed.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—A courier arrived at Camp Dick Robinson reports a fight, yesterday, between the rebel Gen. Zollicoffer, with from 6,000 to 7,000 men, and Col. Garrard, with 1,200 men, at Camp Wildcat. Zollicoffer made three different attacks, and was each time repulsed with considerable loss. The Federal loss was four killed and twenty wounded. The courier met reinforcements, consisting of one regiment with artillery, on the road to *Col. Garrard's camp.*

Affairs in Secessia.

[From the Baltimore Patriot, Oct. 21.]

We have had an opportunity of conversing with several persons just arrived from the interior of the Southern States, some of whom left rather than take the oath of allegiance to the new Confederacy; and others, because their business was broken up by reason of their still adhering to the old faith and their ancient allegiance.

One of these parties left Richmond, where he had been since February, on Thursday morning last, and spent Friday in Norfolk. He informed us that there was still a fierce enthusiasm seeming to pervade the Secessionists throughout the South, women and children, as well as men; that they have a complete confidence in their ability to maintain their position; that there were, to his personal knowledge many Union men in Richmond, and in Norfolk especially; that the counties of Eastern Virginia, as well as the towns, were swarming with soldiers; *that almost every man wore uniform,* and was attached to some military organization; that the troops were, in many cases, ragged; and in very few cases uniformed; and their clothes were of homespun, dyed with the walnut bark, or some similar substance, to secure something like uniformity of color among those of the same company; that they were very badly off for shoes, had very few blankets, still fewer tents, and were well armed only in certain places, as at Manassas, and in parts of Tennessee, having brought each man his squirrel-gun or fowling piece, with such fixtures as he could provide at home.

He also said that certain medicines were very scarce, and some it was impossible to obtain. Calomel was worth fifty cents an ounce, and hardly any to be had in Richmond. Quinine, there was none to be had at any drug store there on Wednesday. Ipecacuanha and iodide of potassium, and opium particularly, were almost unattainable. He found some opium at Norfolk, but neither of the others.

The Tredegar iron works were said to be turning out one large gun a day. The armories were busy, and as guns were much needed, as fast as they could be manufactured they were sent to their troops. In Richmond there was not much disorderly behavior in the streets and no drunkenness, that he saw, among the soldiers. Among the operatives and mechanics especially, the Union feeling was strong; but no one could dare to give expression to it. The Union men, however, knew each other, and were objects of suspicion to those who ruled and those who upheld them. The knowledge that a man still adhered to the Union was sufficient to deprive him of employment and take away custom from his store. Many Union men who could get away had left, but the great mass, of course, could not get off, and they were waiting, in hope, the arrival of the Federal armies to release them from the oppression which was exercised over them.

The Union men would undoubtedly join the United States flag as soon as it could be displayed among them.—Thousands would flock to it who now were silenced, and who were actually now forced to bear arms against it.—What is the relative actual strength of the parties there, it was impossible to say. No test could be had—no election held under present circumstances in these States would afford any evidence, even if it were possible to run a Union candidate. None such could show himself, nor would it be safe for any voter to vote for such. The disunionists well know this, as well as the fact that there are thousands of Union men, and their fear of allowing the Union men to find out their own strength, causes them to forbid and crush out any attempt at a demonstration.

The secessionists were, in many places in the interior, beginning to be entirely sick of this state of affairs.—Coffee, fifty cents a pound—hardly any hotel now gave coffee—some had tea—that, too, was high. Bacon, twenty-five cents a pound. Salt, eight dollars a sack. Flour, eight and nine dollars a barrel.

In North Carolina, where one of the parties with whom we conversed had been staying some months, wheat was worth eighty-five to ninety-five cents a bushel, and the store-keeper told a farmer, in his hearing, that shortly it would be a bushel of wheat for a pound of coffee. Gold and silver never seen. Bank notes of the different States, and Confederate money, of the denomination of $5 and upward—all change consisted of shin-plasters and corporation promises to pay *five* and *ten* cents (when $5 was presented) in Virginia money.

In the western and mountainous region of North Carolina, and especially East Tennessee, Union men dared still to gather together and speak out, except in those points which were closely occupied by Jeff. Davis' "minions."

In Northern Alabama, too, about Huntsville, and in northeastern Mississippi, *as well as among the largest planters* along the river, the Union feeling was rife and strong; and he had heard one man say at a "gathering" that "if he could only see the old stars and stripes he would cry for joy."

One account gave 18,000 men in and around Norfolk, and 110,000 at and about Manassas. Another account stated that the Quartermaster at Norfolk served out 35,000 rations daily.—It was quite impossible to know anything exactly of position or number. The Confederates did not allow the newspapers to publish anything. The movements on our side were known *almost immediately* at Richmond—how, unless through secret traitors and spies in Government offices, he could not tell—and a perfect confidence was felt that they had secured and would maintain their independence. The fleet now assembling at Hampton Roads gave great uneasiness to the secessionists, and they are alarmed and perplexed. Such are the main points of the statement, which seem to us very fair and candid, and reliable as coming from men who had neither interest nor wish to state other than facts.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	Oct. 23.
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.75@6.00
Common and Superfine	$5.75@5.50
Rye Flour	$3.75
Corn Meal	$2.12½
Extra White Wheat	$1.30@1.70
Fair and Prime Red	$1.28@1.32
Rye	70c
Corn, prime Yellow	65
Oats	40
Clovereed, $3 64 lbs	$4.50@4.60
Timothy	$2.00@2.75

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$5.25
Extra do ₱ cwt	5.00
White Wheat	1.10
Red Wheat	1.00
Rye	45
Corn	55
Oats	20
Clovereed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.00
Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	10

TREES, &C.,

FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1861,

AT LOW PRICES.

The subscribers invite attention to their large and well grown stock of *Fruit Trees*, consisting of apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, apricot, quince, &c. &c. Dwarf pear, apple and cherry trees. Also the small fruits such as grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries of the most desirable sorts. Also, a large stock of evergreens and shade trees.

They will sell at *prices much below usual rates*, and offer great inducements to plant largely.

TAYLOR & CREMER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1861.

LOST.—On Monday last, on the road leading from Petersburg to Warm Springs, a pocket book containing a five dollar bill on the Commercial Bank of Virginia, and several papers and letters of interest only to the owner. The finder can keep the $5, but is earnestly requested to return to this office the papers, as they will be of no use to anybody but myself.

THOMAS H. WHITAKER.

"Globe Office." Oct. 15, 1861.

FRESH OYSTERS

ALWAYS ON HAND

AT THE

"UNION RESTAURANT,"

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

Families and parties supplied on short notice.

Call at the "Union Restaurant," if you want a plate of good oysters.

CONFER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1861.

MILWOOD ACADEMY,

Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen.

The next session of this Institution will open the first Wednesday of November. During the past session the Institution has turned out a class of nine boys teachers, and its prospects notwithstanding the disordered state of the country, have not been more flattering for some years. In future there will be a Normal Department attached to the Institution, in which those wishing to become teachers, will receive practical instruction in the art of teaching. The advantages which Milwood Academy holds out to those desiring an education, and to parents wishing a safe place to send their sons and daughters, cannot be surpassed, whilst its terms are moderate.

Terms per session of five months, payable quarterly in advance.....$7.50

Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at the usual extra charges. For further particulars address

W. H. WOODS, Principal,
or W. M. WILLIAMSON, Asst. Principal,
Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

Oct. 10, 1861.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!

AND

A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.

ADJUTANT GEN. LEWIS:

After a severe engagement which lasted for nearly four days, I have at last routed the enemy and captured a large number of Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, and a great quantity of camp equipage, and other valuable articles which I immediately shipped by railroad from the field of action, and now announce

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.

On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to comprise such an endless variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the people of all ages and classes, even from a toy for an infant to a supporting cane for the feeble old men. Boys or girls, Lords or Ladies, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Boarders, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a useful memento of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.

TREASURY NOTES,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Mondays till 9 P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 19th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into twenty years' six per cent. bonds, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE can remit by their friends through the mail or by express, or through Banks, and the Treasury Notes will be immediately delivered, or sent to each subscriber as they may severally direct.

Parties remitting must add the interest from 19th of August, the date of all the notes, to the day the remittance reaches Philadelphia, at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Apply to or address

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
Care of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 7, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Benjamin Oswalt, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Benjamin Oswalt, late of Juniata township, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOHN OSWALT,
Oct. 3, 1861-6t* Administrator.

STRAY.—Came to residence of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the 20th of September, a light red OX with a large white spot on her back and a star on her forehead of medium size and supposed to be about five years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

DAVID H. SHULTZ.

Oct. 1, 1861.*

COURT AFFAIRS.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 23th day of August, A. D. 1861, under the hands and seals of the Hon George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Lesa his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 22d of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of August, 1861, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 17th day) of November, A. D., 1861, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 22d of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

TRIAL LIST—NOVEMBER TERM, 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

William Patton et al	vs	James Entrekin, et al.
Isett, Wigton & Co.	vs	Josiah Johns.
A. J. Wigton & bro. for use	vs	Same.
J. & J. A. Haggerty	vs	Thomas Wetton, Esq.
J. A. Hagerty	vs	Same.

SECOND WEEK.

James Gordon	vs	Creswell & Williams.
William Crotsley	vs	Michael J. Martin, et al.
Thomas Weston, jr.	vs	Thomas Weston.
J. Creswell	vs	C. Broadstone, et al.
J. B. Butts	vs	J. Cunningham's admr.
Owen Boat	vs	J. Sewell Stewart.
John D. Wright	vs	Jas. Templeton et al.
Kessler, Irby & Co.	vs	Wm. Jerrehih, et al.
Nancy Goeshorn	vs	Sam Goeshorn's admr.
David G. Duvall	vs	Jonathan Shultz, et al.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1861, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage tenement, plantation and tract of land situate in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of James Neely, William Stewart, and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres and sixty-five perches, more or less, patented.

Also—A small tract of land adjoining lands of James Neely, James Kelly, and James Cree, in Dublin township aforesaid, containing seventeen acres, more or less.

Also—A small tract of ridge land, adjoining the above described tract, containing fourteen acres and one hundred and thirty-six perches, part whereof is cleared—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Campbell.

Also—100 acres of land, more or less, situate in Cromwell township, bounded by lands of—Price, Simon Gratz, William Wallace, and Thos I. Cromwell, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected two log houses, and on the premises there is an apple and peach orchard. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Solomon Banks.

☞ All sales advertised for the *first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week. JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 22, 1861.

GRAND JURORS.

D. N. Carothers, manager, Cromwell.
Nicholas Corbin, shoemaker, Cassville.
Nicholas Cresswell, gentleman, Alexandria.
Daniel Fleaner, farmer, Walker.
Henry Graffius, farmer, Porter.
Andrew Green, farmer, Penn.
Robert Goshorn, farmer, Tell.
Jacob Hetrick, farmer, Henderson.
David Isenberg, farmer, Henderson.
John Keller, of Daniel, farmer, Morris.
Abraham Lewis, innkeeper, Shirley.
George Miller, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel McVety, farmer, Clay.
Thomas Morrison, miller, Brady.
Samuel Oakism, farmer, Tell.
Peter Rockabaugh, mill wright, Union.
Isaac Swoope, farmer, Shirley.
John M. Stoperead, carpenter, Warriormark.
Andrew Swoope, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Stewart, farmer, Tell.
John Wicks, blacksmith, Shirleysburg.
Adolphus White, farmer, Oneida.
John Whittaker, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Thomas Wilson, teacher, West.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

David Bair, farmer, Oneida.
John F. Blair, farmer, Tell.
B. D. F. Baird, M. D., Clay.
William Crosley, surveyor, Cass.
George W. Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell.
John C. Crownover, farmer, Barree.
William Curry, farmer, Franklin.
S. B. Donald-on, carpenter, Carbon.
Jacob Elias, farmer, Tell.
John M. Earley, innkeeper, Shirley.
Levi Evans, J. P., Carbon.
Wm. S. Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell.
Ephraim Greenland, gunsmith, Union.
Austin Green, farmer Cassville.
Robert Gehrett, blacksmith, Union.
James Galbraith, gentleman, Shirleysburg.
John Hess, farmer, Springfield.
Frederick Hount, farmer, Tod.
James Horning, farmer, West.
Maize S. Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg.
Henry Harvey, founder, Franklin.
Robert McBurney, merchant, Jackson.
Jonathan McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Andrew J. McCoy, miller, Franklin.
David Mong, farmer, Warriormark.
John S. Morrison, farmer, Shirley.
G. Ashman Miller, merchant, Huntingdon.
Michael McCabe, miner, Carbon.
Charles McGill, mason, Penn.
David Rupert, farmer, Henderson.
Thos. A. Smelker, farmer, Shirley.
John P. Sewart, farmer, Oneida.
John Simpson, farmer

shore. These commands had just reached the enemy's land in safety, when orders were received for them to retreat in good order.

The movement made on Tuesday at Edwards' Ferry, was ordered here as a simple reconnoissance in force, which was precipitated into an engagement, when no idea existed of an advance on Leesburg. There is great fault somewhere. I understand that the Navy Department charges the blame of the closing of the Potomac on the War Department, inasmuch as the latter refused to supply a regiment of wood-choppers to clear the points of the Potomac of trees, so that the rebels could have no shield for the erection of their batteries.

There are the best of assurances for stating that Government will not permit the Potomac to remain blockaded much longor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th inst., acknowledges a loss of 300 killed and wounded in the battle of Edwards' Ferry. Other accounts from Southern sources make it near 1,000. In expectation of an advance of our army to Leesburg, the rebels have reinforced Gen. Evans.

FROM MISSOURI.

Fight in Carroll County.—The Rebels Routed.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Col. Morgan, with 220 men of the 18th Missouri regiment and two pieces of artillery, had a fight with some 400 rebels, on Big Hurricane creek, Carroll county, last Saturday, killing fourteen, taking eight prisoners, and putting the balance to flight.

Col. Morgan had fourteen wounded.

Further Account of the Fight at Fredericktown, Mo.

PILOT KNOB, Oct. 23.—There are but few particulars of the Fredericktown fight in addition to those I telegraphed last night, which have reached here. It was a glorious victory on our part, and a disastrous defeat to the enemy. This is glory enough for one day.

The battle took place one mile south of Fredericktown, where the road to Greenville crosses a kind of ravine.—The enemy were well posted in the corn-fields and brush on both sides of the road beyond the ravine. Their cannon were well planted, too, for the purpose of defending the road against our approach. Whilst all the troops were eager for the fray, most of the fighting fell to the share of the Indiana cavalry and Col. Ross' 17th Illinois.—Other regiments could only participate in the chase, which commenced in less than an hour after the first gun was fired. The enemy was pursued eight or ten miles, they scattering off to the right and left by every practicable route. The retreat was on the line of the Greenville road, and the remnant of Thompson's army is making for Arkansas in double-quick time.

Our loss in killed does not exceed six, and there are not more than twenty who are seriously wounded. The loss of the enemy is not less than two hundred in killed and wounded.—Twenty-five dead bodies were buried from a single field yesterday, and others were found upon the line of the retreat for miles beyond the battle-field.

We captured twenty-seven prisoners, together with a lot of guns, &c.—Most of the guns are of the most ordinary description of squirrel rifles or shot-guns, some of them with the old flint lock.

Our wounded, together with the remains of Maj. Gavitt and Capt. Hyman, were brought to Ironton last night.—A few of the wounded, with these two gallant officers, have been sent up to St. Louis by to-day's train. Also the body of private McClain, of the same regiment.

Our whole force left Fredericktown yesterday noon in pursuit of the fugitives. It is very questionable whether they will be able to overhaul them this side of the Arkansas line.

The people of Fredericktown seem to have united in an attempt to deceive the Federal troops as to the whereabouts of Thompson and his army.—They stated to the officers that Thompson had left the town on Sunday, and was by that time (Monday noon) thirty miles away. They were at the same time aware that this swamp fox and his followers had arranged a very pretty ambuscade within a mile of the town, where they expected to annihilate their foes. The troops were greatly exasperated by this attempt at deception, and after the battle several houses were fired before the soldiers could be restrained by their officers.

PILOT KNOB, Oct. 25.—Col. Plummer has returned with his command to Cape Girardeau.

Col. Carlin now occupies Fredericktown with a regiment of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and two pieces of artillery.

Thompson and his rebel band were pursued twenty-two miles beyond Fredericktown on the Greenville road, when the chase was abandoned. They are probably at Greenville now, but they are completely demoralized, and will, doubtless, continue their retreat.

The detail sent out to bury the dead after the battle, reported nearly 200 of the rebels killed and left on the field.

Our loss was 6 killed and about 40 wounded—one mortally.

Important from Fremont's Command.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The following dispatch was received here this evening.

Head-quarters, near Hamansville, Mo., Capt. M'Keever, Assistant Adjutant General: Yesterday afternoon Major Zagonigi, at the head of my Guard, made a most brilliant charge upon a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in their camp at Springfield, 2,000 or 2,200 strong. He completely routed them, cleared them from the town, and hoisted the National flag upon the Court House, and retired upon a reinforcement which he has already joined. Our loss is not great. This successful charge against such very large odds, is a noble example to the army. Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night.

J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. Com.

Fremont's Body Guard numbers 300.

Fifty prisoners taken at the battle of Fredericktown, have been put to work at the trenches at Cape Girardeau. The accounts of Maj. Schofield, who commanded the battery in the action, show that this victory was the most complete of any yet achieved by our army during the war.

Jeff. Thompson escaped on foot after having his horse killed under him. The rebel force was about 6,000, while ours was only 4,000.

FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—The *Courier*, published at Bowling Green, contains a card from Breckinridge, avowing his intention to resign his seat in the United States Senate.

A passenger from Nashville reports great sufferiny and sickness among the rebel troops at Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, and other contiguous points, they claim to have 30,000 troops in these localities.

A letter from Hopkinsville says, 700 out of 1,500 rebels troops there are sick, and from five to ten dying daily.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Defeated at Romney.

NEW CREEK, VA., Oct. 27.—General Kelly marched from this point on Friday night, and attacked Romney yesterday afternoon, routing the enemy, capturing many prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and all their wagons and camp equipage. The rebels retreated towards Winchester. Our loss is trifling; that of the enemy has not been ascertained.

Pennsylvania.

Her Armed Force in the War for the Union.

We printed an article in yesterday afternoon's edition of the *Telegraph*, containing a statement of the forces each state was supposed to have among the armies of the republic, in their various camps along the whole line from the Atlantic to the far west. In that statement the force of Pennsylvania is put down at 55,800 men, while New York is rated at 90,500 and Ohio at 67,100 men leaving the Old Keystone far behind in the contribution of soldiers to fight the battles of the Union. But when we state that we derived these figures from a tabular statement published in the New York papers, the Pennsylvania reader will understand the fact of our own state being placed below both Ohio and New York in this computation. A careful perusal of the following figures compiled from official sources, will also prove that the *contribution of troops by the authorities* of Pennsylvania, with the enlistments made within her borders from among her very best people, far exceeds that of any other commonwealth in the Union. It exceeds all others not only in actual numbers, but her force is larger in proportion to population, and when the force of the loyal states now all so gallantly battling for the defence and perpetuity of the Union.

We submit this statement, prepared, as we stated above, from official records, as the most correct and only reliable estimate that has yet been made as to the actual contribution of men, by Pennsylvania, to the federal forces. It is a plain grooping of facts in figures, the perusal of which must be gratifying to every Pennsylvanian:

Under the first requisition of the general government, Pennsylvania furnished—

25 *Regiments*, numbering in the aggregate. 20,175

These were the three months men, put into the field in April, whose term of service expired in July last

She also furnished—

4 *Regiments*, called for by the United States directly, for three years or during the war, amounting in the aggregate to 5,594

These four regiments were put into the field previous to the expiration of the three months term of enlistment, and are, of course, still in the service

Also—

15 *Regiments*, constituting the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, comprising 13 regiments of infantry, 1 of artillery and 1 of cavalry, numbering 15,053

She has now in the service, including the four regiments just mentioned, and the Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserve Corps—

50 *Regiments*, of which six are rifle regiments, *and* 3 *Companies* of infantry, numbering 55,407

6 *Regiments* of cavalry, numbering 6,628

1 *Regiment and* 3 *Companies* of artillery, numbering 1,545

making an aggregate in service of 63,580

If to this be added the men of Pennsylvania enlisted in Western Virginia, in the District of Columbia volunteers, in the Maryland brigade, in regiments along the northern border of the state, and in Philadelphia for regiments of other states, estimated at 6,400

the above aggregate of men now *in service* is swollen to 69,980

She is now preparing to enter the service—

24 *Regiments* of infantry, numbering 25,128

5 *Regiments and* 4 *Companies* of cavalry, numbering 5,650

2 *Companies* of artilley, numbering 312

making an aggregate of 31,090

Of the regiments preparing for service, she has now in camp ready to go into actual service—

9 *Regiments* of infantry numbering 9,423

3 *Regiments*, of cavalry, numbering 3,414

making an addition of to the 12,837

—now in service, ... 69,980

and showing *Pennsylvanians* actually in the field to the number of 82,817

When the remaining 17 *Regiments* and 6 *Companies*, numbering 18,253

men, now preparing, shall be ready to enter the service, which is expected will be accomplished within the next six weeks,

It will appear that Pennsylvania's contribution to the war, exclusive of the 20,175 three months men, mustered out of service in *July last, will be 101,070*

The quota of men called for from Pennsylvania by the last proclamation of the President, was 75,000, and thus it is shown by the above, that the authorities have succeeded in exceeding this amount by *twenty-six thousand men!* In doing this, it is also worthy of notice, that there are throughout the state thousands of men ready to *respond to any further requisition that* may be made on the authorities of Pennsylvania for increased numbers, and there is material yet left among our mountains to form at least fifty more regiments, if it is deemed necessary that the old Keystone State should contribute that increase to suppress rebellion.

These statements, based on the most reliable facts and figures, show a result such as no other state in the Union can exhibit, notwithstanding the social and religious organization of our communities renders a vast portion of our people conscientious on the subject of bearing arms against their fellow men in *any cause or for any purpose. In* Philadelphia, Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks and Chester counties, where the Quaker sentiment and religion to a large extent prevail, the enlistment of men was immense—and in counties also where the Mennonite sect numbers a vast portion of the population, the same energy was manifested to swell our army and contribute financially to the support of the government. Beyond Philadelphia, there are counties in the commonwealth which have forwarded entire regiments, while along our borders, as we show in figures, the *enlistments* for other states was immense.

Taken altogether, we submit this *statement with pride, because it places* Pennsylvania in the position justly her due, of having, first, given birth to the *Declaration of Independence*, second, *that the convention to form the Con*stitution was held within her limits, and now she sends forth from her midst, and from among her bravest and most hardy sons, a larger force to sustain the Declaration of Independence and vindicate the Constitution and laws, than has been contributed by any other commonwealth in the Union.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

☞The expedition destined for operations down the Mississippi, is to consist not only of gunboats but of floating batteries, which are thus described in the Peoria (Ill.) *Union:*

"They are of solid timber, twelve inches square, and lying in three tiers of this timber deep. This is strongly bolted together, and forms the hull of the vessel. Wells are cut through the upper tiers, about four and a half feet square, and lined with zinc, to keep out the water. These wells serve for magazines or places for keeping the ammunition. There are four of these in each boat. The solid platform is 60x25 feet, being longer in the middle than at the ends. Each end being sharpened. The whole is covered with thick plank. Entirely around the outside of the float is a parapet or bulwark of iron three-eighths of an inch in thickness and six and a half feet in height. This is inclined inward, so as *to give a glancing direction to any* shot that may strike it. The armament of these floats is to consist of six 64 pound mortars, three upon a side, and so arranged as to deliver their charges over the iron parapet that surrounds them, and which protects those who serve them. There are thirty-eight of these monstrous batteries to be built, twenty-six of which are nearly ready for use, and the remainder are begun. There is no machinery on board of them for locomotion, but it is intended to tow them by means of *gunboats.*"

COL. BAKER'S PRESENTIMENT OF HIS FALL.—THE REASON FOR IT.—The editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following *in reference to* Colonel Baker:

"The writer met Col. Baker in June last, on a steamer going from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe. He said he did not expect to survive the war; that his last pursuit should be never see the shores of the Pacific again.—This was hardly so much a presentiment on his part as a calculation. He said the troops were green, and it would be necessary for the officers to expose themselves. He had seen service, and would feel it a duty to lead his regiment. The enemy had plenty of sharp-shooters, and he presumed they would pick him off. He said he believed it would be his fate to die at the head of his regiment and so he did.

"It may illustrate the temper and character of the man to mention that, after saying with as perfect calmness as he could have named the most trivial circumstance, that he believed it would be his fate to fall in battle, and that he should never see his home on the Pacific again, he retired from the guards, where he had engaged in conversation, to the cabin, and seating himself at the piano, played with grace and skill remarkable for a gentleman amateur on that instrument, several touching airs, among them that favorable of the English soldiers before Sebastopol, sweet and mournful "Annie Laurie."

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.—That portion of the naval expedition in preparation for active service on the Southern coast, which was concentrated at Annapolis, sailed thence on the morning of the 21st., proceeding down Chesapeake Bay. The rebel ports clear round to Galveston are in trepidation lest the fleet should pay them an unwelcome visit. The following are among the troops on board:

First Brigade—Gen. Viele commanding: New Hampshire Third on the Atlantic; New York Forty-sixth on the Daniel Webster; New York Forty-seventh on the Roanoke; New York Forty-eighth on the Empire City; Maine Eighth on the Ariel.

Second Brigade—Gen. Stevens commanding. Roundhead Pennsylvania, five companies Pennsylvania Fiftieth, on the Ocean Queen; five companies Pennsylvania 50th, Michigan Eighth, New York Seventy-ninth, on the Vanderbilt.

Third Brigade—Gen. H. Wight commanding. New Hamshire Fourth, on the Baltic; Connecticut Sixth, on the Marion and Parkersburg; Connecticut Seventh, on the Illinois; Maine Ninth, on the Coatzacoalcos.

The Rebel Attack on Santa Rosa Island a Costly Failure.

Mr. Packard, a gentleman who formerly resided in Pensacola, but who fortunately made his escape and arrived at New York in the late steamer, makes the following interesting statement:

The attack on Wilson's camp was avowed in Pensacola to have been part of an intended attempt to storm the fort. News had reached the rebels that a fleet was on its way to the Gulf with 35,000 men, and it was deemed necessary to attack the fort before its arrival. They had arranged, therefore, that 1,500 men should attack and destroy Wilson's camp, while 1,000 more should cross the island and attack the fort on the rear—Bragg opening his batteries on it at a given signal. The 1,500 men sent to surprise the camp were all picked men, seventeen being selected from each company of the various regiments. The other 1,000 were Georgia troops, and could not be collected from the town in which they were scattered soon enough to take part in the affair. They were just ready to embark when the others came back after their repulse. It was universally conceded by the rebels at Pensacola that the expedition was an utter and a costly *failure*. About fifty of the men carried cans of camphene for the purpose of firing the tents.—They came upon Wilson's men and took them by surprise. Part of them fought very well, and Maj. Creighton ordered them to charge, but his orders were countermanded, and the troops fell back towards the fort in some confusion. Capt. Hill, meantime, hearing the firing, came out of the fort with two or three companies of regulars, repulsed the rebels, drove them into their boats, and killed many of them after they had embarked. One rebel officer was shot in the cabin of the steamer in which he was crossing, when more than half a mile from the shore. The regulars showed the most perfect discipline and courage, and fired three shots to the rebels' one, taking very accurate aim, and hitting nearly all the men in the head or breast. It was conceded at Pensacola, (and, indeed, the rebel newspaper accounts already received state,) their loss at 40 killed and 50 or 60 wounded. The loss on our side was either 11 or 13 (Mr. P. did not remember which,) killed and 8 wounded.—This reported destruction of property in Wilson's camp is utterly untrue.—They partly burned one barrel of pork, not damaging more than one quarter of it, set a house on fire, and destroyed 15 or 20 tents. Beyond this they did no damage whatever.

Mr. Packard states that Col. Brown had made all his arrangements to open his batteries upon Pensacola on the 16th; and that he was prevented by the affair at the mouth of the Mississippi, which made necessary the removal of two of the ships which were to have taken part in the action, to go to the aid of our blockading fleet.

Affairs in Pensacola are represented as being anything but prosperous.—The rebels have about 7,000 men there, but provisions were very high, and the Government had begun to seize grain, pork and whatever else might arrive for the public service, paying only at such rates as they might fix. Pork was selling at $55 a barrel, and 20 cts a pound at retail. Sugar-cured hams, 35 cents; butter, 60 cts; salt, $5 a bushel; corn, $1,50; flour, $8 to $12 a barrel; bacon, 25 cents a pound, &c.—Some provision dealers had written to their correspondents in the country not to send any more produce there, as it would be seized by the Government. Every man suspected of owing any debts at the North, was compelled to declare the amount under oath, and pay it over to the rebel treasury.—Nothing was in circulation but paper money, gold commanding a premium of 20 per cent. Corporations and individuals were issuing shin-plasters of all sizes.

Mr. Packard states that any one suspected of Union sentiments is in great danger of being mobbed, though a Mobile paper stated that over four hundred "alien residents" had gone from there to Richmond to get passports to the North, under the proclamation giving them forty days to leave. He says there are still a great many Union men there, but they dare not give the slightest expression to their sentiments. Mr. P. himself is a native of Maine.

Army Orders.

The Subsistance of Volunteers Before and After Muster.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The following order was issued to-day, from the Adjutant General's Office:

First, The United States and disbursing officers will supply subsistence, both prior to and subsequent to muster, for all volunteer organizations raised under the proper authority, whether originally granted by the Governors of the loyal States or directly by the War Department.

Subsistence prior to muster will be paid from the appropriation for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers and subsequent thereto, from the appropriation for the subsistence of the Army. Requisitions for funds for the former expenditure, will be made upon the Adjutant General, and for the latter upon the Commissary General of Subsistence. Accounts for expenditures under the first head will be rendered to the Adjutant General, and under the second head to the Commissary General of Subsistence.

Second, The attention of officers, supplying subsistence to volunteers in the process of their organization into companies and regiments both prior to and subsequent to muster, is called to the exorbitant price demanded and paid for the object. Rations in kind will hereafter be issued wherever cooking facilities can be furnished to the troops, whether in squads or in larger bodies.

If the rations cannot be contracted for at a reasonable rate, subsistence will be procured in bulk *and* issued to the volunteers. In no case should the cost of the rations, uncooked, exceed nineteen cents, and at most of the points in the Western States it should not exceed fourteen cents. When cooking facilities cannot be furnished, contracts for the rations cooked may be made at reasonable rates, and the necessity for the same must be clearly stated in the accounts.

When board and lodging are necessary the prices for each should be stated, and the aggregate cost of both must not exceed 40 cents per day.

Third, No bands for volunteer regiments will, in future, be mustered into the service, and vacancies that may hereafter occur, in bands now in service, will not be filled. All members of bands now in service that are not musicians, will be discharged upon the receipt of this order by their respective regimental commanders.

Requisition on Pennsylvania for Troops.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 24.—The War Department made a requisition on the Governor to-day for five companies of heavy artillery, and asked that Col. Angeroth, of Philadelphia, shall enlist and command them. The Governor approved of the requisition, and the companies are to be enlisted, subsisted, equipped and armed, by the National Government, under the order of the 25th of September, *as contained in the proclamation.*

DIED,

At his residence in Barree town-ship, Oct. 16th, 1861, after a protracted illness, Hon. JOHN STEWART, in the 70th year of his age.

Mr. Stewart was a captain in the war of 1812, and lived a useful life, honored and esteemed by all who knew him.

TREES, &C.,

FOR THE AUTUMN OF 1861,

AT LOW PRICES.

The subscribers invite attention to their large and well grown stock of *Fruit Trees*, consisting of apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, apricot, quince, &c., &c. Dwarf pear, apple and cherry trees. Also, the small fruits, such as grapes, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries of the most desirable sorts. Also, a large stock of evergreens and shade trees.

They will sell at *prices much* below usual rates, and offer great inducements to plant largely.

TAYLOR & CREMER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1861.

LOST.—On Monday last, on the road leading from Petersburg to Warm Springs, a pocket book, containing a five dollar bill on the Commerce Bank of Virginia, and several papers and letters of interest only to the owner. The finder can keep the $5, but is earnestly requested to return to this office the papers, as they will be of no use to anybody but myself.

THOMAS H. WHITTAKER.

"Globe Office," Oct. 15, 1861.

FRESH OYSTERS

ALWAYS ON HAND

AT THE

"UNION RESTAURANT,"

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

Families and parties supplied on short notice.

Call at the "Union Restaurant," if you want a plate of good Oysters.

CONNER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1861.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,

Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen.

The next session of this Institution will open the first Wednesday of November. During the past season this Institution turned out a class of nineteen teachers, and its prospects, notwithstanding the distracted state of the country, have not been more flattering for some years, in future there will be a Normal Department attached to the Institution, in which those wishing to become teachers, will receive practical instruction in the art of teaching. The advantages which Milnwood Academy holds out to those desiring an education, and to parents wishing a safe place to send their sons and daughters, cannot be surpassed, while its terms are moderate.

Terms per session of ten months, payable quarterly in advance.....$ 90 00

Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at the usual extra charges. For further particulars address

W. H. WIRTH, Principal,

or W. M. WILLIAMSON, Ass't. Principal,

Shade Gap, Huntingdon co., Pa.

Oct. 10, 1861.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!

AND

A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.

ADJUTANT GEN. LEWIS:

After a severe engagement which lasted for nearly four days I have at last routed the enemy and captured a large number of guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, and a great quantity of camp equipage, and other valuable articles which I immediately shipped by railroad from the field of action, and now announce

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.

On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to comprise such an endless variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the people of all ages and classes; even from a toy for an infant to a supporting cane for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Ladies or Misses, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Boarders, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a useful memento of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.

TREASURY NOTES,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Mondays till 9 P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 10th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each *Treasury Note has interest coupons* attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE can remit by their friends through the mail, or by express, or through Banks, and the Treasury Notes will be immediately delivered, or sent to each subscriber as they may severally direct.

Parties remitting must add the interest from 10th of August, the date of all the notes, to the day the remittance reaches Philadelphia, at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Apply to or address

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

Care of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,

No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 7, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Benjamin Oswalt, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Benjamin Oswalt, late of Juniata township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JACKSON OSWALT,

Administrator.

Oct. 3, 1861-6t*

STRAY.—

Came to residence of the subscriber in Hopewell township, about the 20th of September, a light red COW with a large white spot on her back and a star on her forehead, of medium size and supposed to be about five years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

DAVID H. SHULTZ.

Oct. 7, 1861.*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of November next, (1861,) to wit:

1. Final account of Samuel Isett, Guardian of Cornelia Scott, who was a minor child of Dr. Oliver G. Scott, late of Huntingdon borough, Huntingdon county, dec'd, now in her majority.

2. Administration account of Allen Edwards, Administrator of Joshua Edwards, late of Tod township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

3. The account of J. Kinney McCahan, one of the Trustees of *Thomas S. McCahan, under the Will of John McCahan*, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

4. Trust account of John Jackson, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of John Conrad, late of Jackson township, dec'd.

5. The account of Gratius Miller, Trustee appointed to *sell the Real Estate of Samuel Thompson*, late of West township, dec'd.

6. Account of Gratius Miller, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of John Fouch, late of Tell township, dec'd.

7. The accounts of John B. Frazier, Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of James I. Wilson and William J. Wilson, late of West township, dec'd.

8. The supplemental account of J. Kinney McCahan, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of John McCahan, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd. Partial account.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,

Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1861.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.*, and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

COURT AFFAIRS.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1861.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1861, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail delivery of the 20th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Centre counties; and the Hon. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in *their proper persons*, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 22d of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of August, 1861, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Monday (and 18th day) of November, A. D., 1861, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 22d of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

TRIAL LIST—NOVEMBER TERM, 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

William Patton et al	vs	James Entrekin, et al.
Isett, Wigton & Co.	vs	Justus Johns.
A. J. Wigton, for use vs		Same.
J. & J. A. Haggerty	vs	Thomas Weston, Esq.
J. A. Hagerty	vs	Same.

SECOND WEEK.

James Gordon	vs	Cresswell & Williams.
William Dudley	vs	Michael J. Martin, et al.
Thomas Weston, jr.	vs	Thomas Weston.
J. Cresswell	vs	C. Brandstone, et al.
J. R. Butts	vs	J. Cunningham's admr.
Owen Bast	vs	J. Sewell Stewart.
John B. Wright	vs	Jas. Templeton, et al.
Kessler, Ely & Co.	vs	Wm. Metcalfe, et al.
Nancy Goeshorn's	vs	Sam Goeshorn's admr.
David G. Duvall	vs	Jonathan Shultz, et al.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 11TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1861, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage tenement, plantation and tract of land situate in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded by lands of James Neely William Stewart, and others, containing one hundred and sixteen acres and sixty-five perches, more or less, patented.

Also—A small tract of land adjoining lands of James Neely, James Reilly, and James Gwin, in Dublin township aforesaid, containing seventeen acres, more or less.

Also—A small tract of ridge land, adjoining the above described tract, containing fourteen acres and one hundred and thirty-six perches, more or less, and bounded as aforesaid. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Campbell.

Also—100 acres of land, more or less, situate in Cromwell township, bounded by lands of—Price, Simon Gratz, William Wallace, and Thos. I. Cromwell, about 40 acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected two log houses, and on the premises there is an apple and peach orchard. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Solomon Bonds.

☞At all other adjournments of the *first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Monday of the second Court week.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

Huntingdon, Nov. 22, 1861.

GRAND JURORS.

D. N. Carothers, manager, Cromwell.
Nicholas Corbin, shoemaker, Cassville.
Nicholas Cresswell, gentleman, Alexandria.
Daniel Flenner, farmer, Walker.
Henry Graffius, farmer, Porter.
Andrew Grove, farmer, Penn.
Robert Gosburn, farmer, Tell.
Jacob Hetrick, farmer, Henderson.
David Isenberg, farmer, Henderson.
John Keller, of Daniel, farmer, Morris.
Abraham Lewis, innkeeper, Shirley.
George Miller, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel McVety, farmer, Clay.
Thomas Morrison, miller, Brady.
Samuel Oakism, farmer, Tell.
Peter Rickabaugh, mill wright, Union.
Isaac Swoope, farmer, Shirley.
John M. Stone, carpenter, Warriormark.
Andrew Swoope, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Stewart, farmer, Tell.
John Wicks, blacksmith, Shirleysburg.
Adolphus White, farmer, Oneida.
John Whitaker, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Thomas Wilson, teacher, West.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

David Blair, farmer, Oneida.
John F. Blair, farmer, Tell.
R. D. F. Baird, M. D., Clay.
William Crotsley, surveyor, Cass.
George W. Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell.
John C. Crownover, farmer, Barree.
William Curry, farmer, Franklin.
S. B. Davidson, carpenter, Carbon.
Jacob Elias, farmer, Tod.
John M. Earley, innkeeper, Shirley.
Levi Evans, J. P., Carbon.
Wm. S. Entrekin, farmer, Hopewell.
Ephraim Greenland, gunsmith, Union.
Austin Green, farmer Cassville.
Robert Gebrett, blacksmith, Union.
James Galbraith, gentleman, Shirleysburg.
John Hess, farmer, Springfield.
Frederick Houpt, farmer, Tod.
James Horning, farmer, West.
Maize S. Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg.
Henry Harvey, founder, Franklin.
Robert McBurney, merchant, Jackson.
Jonathan McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Andrew J. McCoy, miller, Franklin.
David Mong, farmer, Warriormark.
John S. Morrison, farmer, Shirley.
G. Ashman Miller, merchant, Huntingdon.
Michael McCahan, miner, Carbon.
Charles McGill, mason, Penn.
David Rupert, farmer, Henderson.
Thos. A. Smelker, farmer, Shirley.
John P. Stewart, farmer, Oneida.
John Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
David Snare, J. P., Huntingdon.
Matthias Shoop, farmer, Tell.
John Summers, farmer, Hopewell.
Solomon Silknitter, farmer, Henderson.
Hugh Scott, farmer, Franklin.
George Smith, farmer, Shirley.
John Thompson, jr., farmer, Juniata.
Samuel Thompson, farmer, Dublin.
Samuel Thompson, farmer, Franklin.
Samuel Wilson, miner, Warriormark.
John Wray, farmer, Warriormark.
Joseph Weight, farmer, Warriormark.
Caleb Wakefield, farmer, Brady.
Geo. B. Young, J. P., Alexandria.
Abraham Donaldson, carpenter, Carbon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Samuel H. Bell, farmer, Shirley.
Peter Beatty, laborer, Union.
Wm. Brewster, merchant, Shirleysburg.
David Brumbaugh, farmer, Cass.
Henry S. Dell, farmer, Cromwell.
John Eyer, jr., farmer, Warriormark.
W. A. Fraker, merchant, Shirleysburg.
Jacob Fink, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Forrest, farmer, Barree.
John Gehrett, farmer, Brady.
William Hamer, farmer, Porter.
Mordecai Henry, farmer, West.
Benjamin Hartman, farmer, West.
Isaac Hamlin, carpenter, Warriormark.
Philip Hooper, carpenter, Union.
John Hagey, butcher, Huntingdon.
Jacob Hamilton, farmer, Jackson.
Gilbert Horning, farmer, Barree.
John R. Hunter, ironmaster, West.
Joseph Isenberg, farmer, Morris.
William Johnston, merchant, Penn.
Lewis Knode, farmer, Porter.
Benj. G. Lytle, teacher, Hopewell.
F. H. Lane, gentleman, Huntingdon.
John McCulloch, M. D., Huntingdon.
Reuben Massey, farmer, Barree.
Isaac Martin, farmer, Porter.
Solomon Bench, farmer, Penn.
Samuel Stinson, farmer, West.
Abraham States, J. P., Walker.
Asa Stevens, farmer, Clay.
Benjamin Sprankle, farmer, Morris.
Samuel Thompson, farmer, Oneida.
Jno. R. Thompson, merchant, Warriormark.
Benj. F. Wallace, farmer, Morris.
Simeon Wright, farmer, Union.

Huntingdon, Oct. 24, 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 509 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye reads upon it, as no further edition is to have over had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

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By Major William Gilham, U. S. A.

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $4.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, comprising the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,